Scenario 1

A: Early Stage 1
B: Late Stage 1

Baseline: Accord + VAMP San Joaquin River flows.

Purpose:

 Establish Early/Late Stage 1 bookends from the federal agency perspective.

- Determine how the environment would fare if the EWA had no new assets.
- Determine how close to stated target supply and water quality targets the Projects get if they received all other assets.

EWA Assets:

- 800 TAF devoted to the Accord and b(2) fish protection actions using DOI methodology
- □ E/I flexing
- 100 kaf from ERP flows

Project Assets:

All other Early/Late Stage 1 assets

Scenario 2:

Early Stage 1

Same as Scenario 1 for Early Stage 1, except shift some assets from Projects to EWA. Allows EWA to shift closer to biological bar, but leaves users farther from targets.

EARLY STAGE 1 ASSETS	ASSET APPLICATION
INCREASED BANKS PUMPING CAPACITY	♦ Increase pumping capacity to 6,600 cfs Nov – March + 1/3 SJR.
	◆ Increase pumping capacity to 7,100 cfs July - Sept
ACCESS TO SURPLUS PROJECT CAPACITY	◆ Access to San Luis Reservoir and non- project capacity
Markets (Willing seller)	 Purchase of water for multiple purposes Purchase of in-Delta water
·	Purchase PG&E reoperation waterSource shifting
IMPROVED TRACY FF SCREENS	◆ Screens operate to reduce entrainment
ERP	◆ Acquired water (100TAF) for enhanced instream flow conditions used for in-Delta purposes
JOINT POINT OF DIVERSION	◆ Implement JPOD
REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY \smile	♦ Change the application of the E/I ratio
GROUNDWATER STORAGE	♦ Kern Water Bank
\checkmark	♦ Semitropic
Day	♦ Options
DEMAND SHIFTING	◆ Core Peak: shift demand to alternative source
RIGHT TO BORROW SURPLUS CAPACITY AND SURPLUS WATER	Borrow surplus capacity from project and non-project reservoirs
RESERVOIR REOPERATION	◆ Coordinate/optimize operation of reservoirs to increase overall system flexibility
ACQUISITION OF DELTA ISLANDS	 Reduce application and subsequent run- off/seepage of pesticides
MANAGE DISCHARGE FROM DELTA ISLANDS	 Relocate/reroute Delta agricultural drains or hold water for discharge on outgoing tides or for high flow periods to manage salinity, selenium, TDS
CONTROL ALGAL GROWTH IN CCF	♦ Needs definition
Intertie -	♦ 400 cfs capacity
BLENDING	 Use available supplies to reduce diversions at some periods and blend with higher quality water to improve water quality
CROP SHIFTING	Shift to less water intensive crops during certain time periods

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LATE STAGE 1 ASSETS	ASSET APPLICATION
INCREASED BANKS PUMPING	♦ Increase pumping to 8,500 cfs
CAPACITY	♦ Increase pumping to 10,300 cfs
JOINT POINT OF DIVERSION ~	◆ Implement JPOD
EFFICIENCY	◆ Statewide ULFT Program
٢	♦ Other ag/urban reclamation, recycling, efficiency
	programs
GROUNDWATER SUBSTITUTION	◆ Southern Sacramento County?
PROJECTS '	◆ East San Joaquin Basin?
	◆ Gravelly Ford?
,	◆ Madera Ranch?
GROUNDWATER STORAGE	♦ Butte Basin Drought Water Bank?
	♦ Yolo County?
	♦ West Central Basin?
BLENDING	♦ Use available supplies to reduce diversions at some
,	periods and blend with higher quality water to
· .	improve water quality
IN-DELTA STORAGE	♦ Use of Web and Bacon Islands (120 TAF each - no
, and the second	direct connect to CCF)
SHASTA DAM EXPANSION	♦ Raise Shasta Dam to increase storage capacity
	290,000 AF
INTERTIE	♦ 400 cfs capacity
SHIFTING REFUGE SUPPLIES	Investigate the following:
_	◆ Diversify sources of water for refuges
, ·	Borrow acquired refuge water for EWA
. '	♦ Increase conveyance efficiency
	♦ Use refuges as small-scale storage projects
ALTER FLOOD CONTROL	♦ May be limited to small scale efforts on the San
DIAGRAMS	Joaquin and Stanislaus Rivers
	◆ Pursue other small-scale projects in Stage 1 in
	addition to above efforts
FLEXING EXISTING STANDARDS	♦ Potential/ability varies depending on
· ·	regulatory process, standard and
• •	environmental conditions